

Supplemental Material to:

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Autophagy-inducing peptides from mammalian VSV and fish VHSV rhabdoviral G glycoproteins (G) as models for the development of new therapeutic molecules

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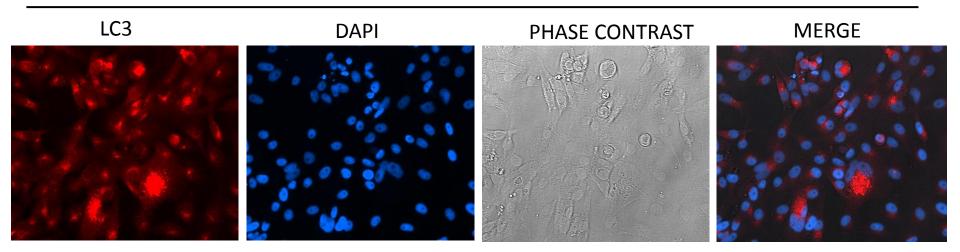


Figure S1

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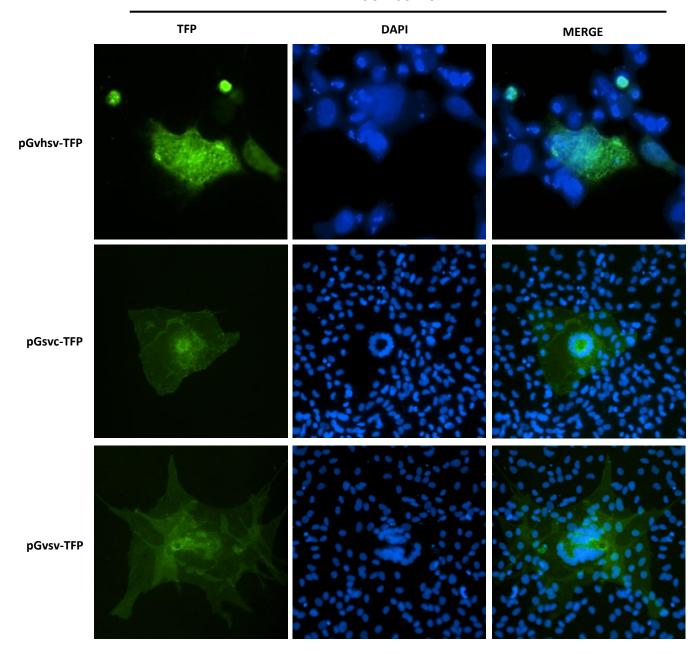


Figure S2

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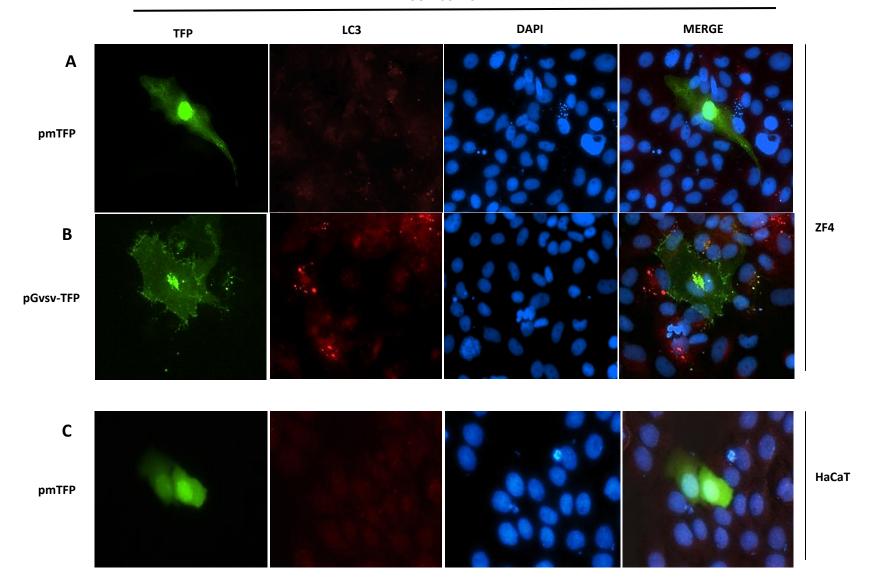


Figure S3

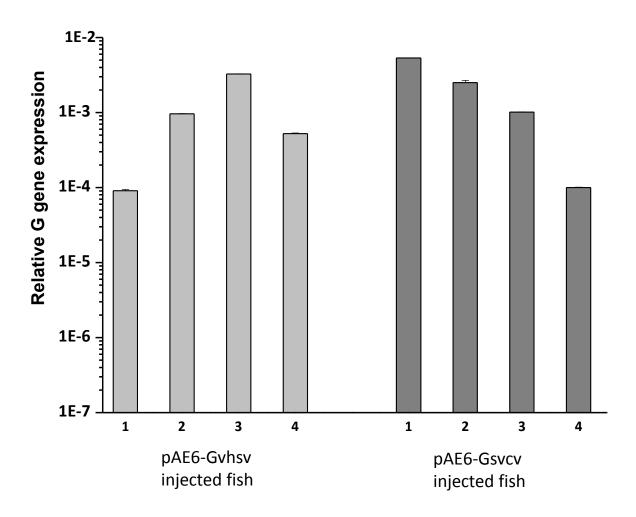


Figure S4

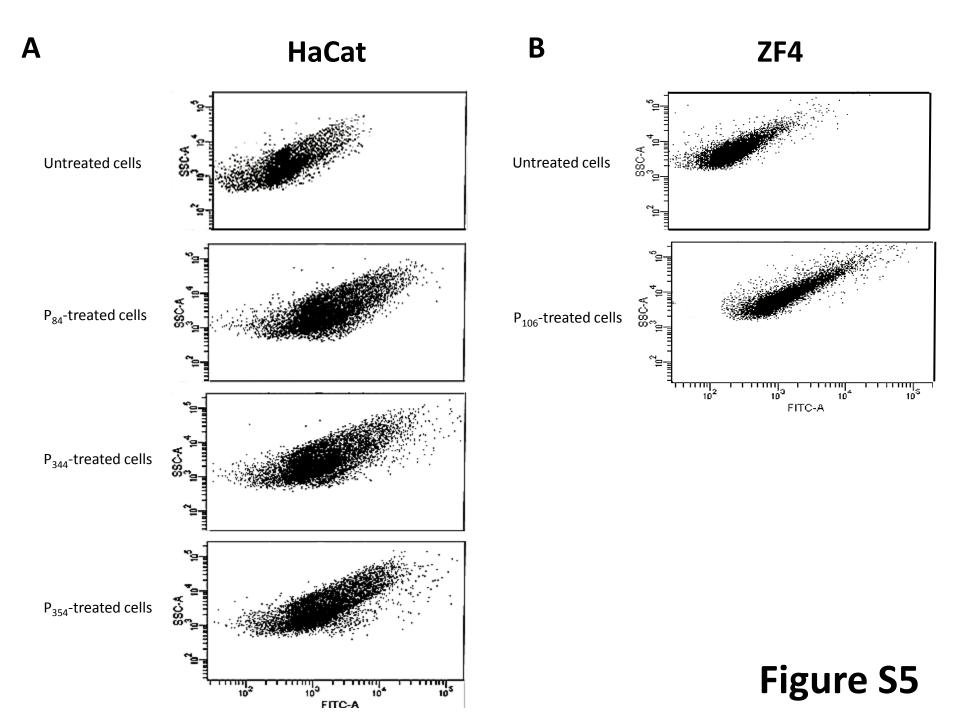


Figure S1. Rapamycin-mediated activation of autophagy in ZF4 cells. ZF4 cells were treated with rapamycin (500 nM) and fixed after 4 h. Then cells were incubated with an antibody anti-LC3 and stained with a fluorophore-conjugated secondary antibody (red fluorescence, LC3). Staining of nuclei was performed by using DAPI (blue fluorescence). Images are representative of the results obtained in 2 independent experiments.

Figure S2. pH-dependent membrane fusion in zebrafish cells expressing the rhabdoviral G-TFP1 fusion proteins. ZF4 cells were transfected with 0.5 μ g/mL of the constructs pGvhsv-TFP1, pGsvcv-TFP1 or pGvsv-TFP1. Cell nuclei were stained with DAPI. At 72 h post-transfection G-mediated cell membrane fusion was triggered by low pH and syncytia with 5 or more nuclei appeared. Images are representative of the results obtained in 2 independent experiments.

Figure S3. Induction of autophagy by pGvsv-TFP1 and pmTFP1 in ZF4 cells and pmTFP1 in HaCaT cells. The ability to induce autophagy in zebrafish cells was studied by transfecting ZF4 cells with the constructs pGvsv-TFP1 (**A**) and pmTFP1 (**B**). LC3 was stained with an antibody anti-LC3 and fluorescence used to visualize LC3. Also, HaCaT cells were transfected with pmTFP1 and LC3 visualized similarly (**C**). Transfection, DAPI staining and IF assays were carried out as described in Figure 3.

Figure S4. *In vivo* transcript expression of the Gs of SVCV and VHSV after immunization with pAE6-Gsvcv and pAE6-Gvhsv. Adult zebrafish (fish numbered from 1 to 4) were intramuscularly injected with 1.5 μ g of pAE6-Gsvcv (dark grey bars) or pAE6-Gvhsv (light grey bars). At 3 d post-transfection, muscle samples, at the site of injection, were excised and the transcript level of the corresponding G measured by RT-qPCR. G transcript levels were calculated with the $2^{-\Delta Ct}$ method, using the *eef1a111 gene expression* as endogenous control. Bars represent the mean \pm S.D. of 2 measurements for each fish.

Figure S5. Representative dot plots from flow cytometry showing LC3 protein expression in response to VSV and VHSV G pepscan autophagy-inducing peptides. Cells grown in 24-well plates were incubated with 25 μg/mL of the peptides from the Gvsv and Gvhsv pepscans of 15-mer peptides. After 24 h of incubation, LC3 protein expression was measured by flow cytometry using an anti-LC3 antibody. Side scatter (SSC-A) vs LC3 (FITC-A) of (**A**) HaCaT cells untreated or treated with the autophagy-inducing peptides from Gvsv (P84, P354) and (**B**) ZF4 cells untreated or treated with the autophagy-inducing peptide from Gvhsv (P106).

Table S1. Primers and probes used in RT-qPCR assays.

Gene	Forward primer (5'>3´)	Reverse primer (5'>3')	Probe	Gene bank accession
тхА-В	GGTCTCTGGGAGTCGAAAAGG	AACTCTTTCCCGAGCTTTGGT		NM 182942-AJ544824
eef1a1/1	CCACGTCGACTCCGGAAA	CGATTCCACCGCATTTGTAGA		NM 131263
SVCVgpG	GCTACATCGCATTCCTTTTGC	TCGACCAGATGGAACAAATATGG	ATTGACTCCAACTTAGGAAT*	Z37505.1
VHSVgpG	GGGCCTTCCTTCTACTGGTACTC	CGGAATCCCGTAATTTGGAAT	CTGTTGCTGCAAGGCGTCCCCT**	A10182.1

KEY: *mxA-B*, mx protein (primers derived from a DNA sequence common to mx isoforms A and B); *ef1α*, cellular elongation factor 1 alpha; *SVCVgpG*, SVCV (Fijan strain) glycoprotein G; *VHSVgpG*, VHSV (isolate VHSV07.71) glycoprotein G; * MGB (quencher)-conjugated probe; ** TAMRA (quencher)-conjugated probe.